A34.4892

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

C-92 May 31, 1933

WORLD COTTON PROSPECTS WITH SPECIAL STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

Summary

Domestic sales of cotton textiles have increased materially with the advancing prices of raw cotton and other commodities in recent weeks, and have for some time been running above the increased output. Cotton textile production during the first part of May is said to have been the highest in 3 years. Shipments of cotton goods have also been large so that stocks have been decreasing despite the increased production.

In the second and third weeks of May, British manufactures experienced better business in cotton textiles, with sales above production. On the Continent increases in textile sales and activity in Germany have been reported, with a little evidence of improvement in France and some of the other countries. In Japan cotton consumption in April reached record levels by exceeding the previous peak of December 1929, and total consumption for the first 9 months of the season was the highest on record. Mill activity in China has been curtailed in recent weeks as a result of slack yarn sales and the resulting accumulation of stocks.

Domestic exports of raw cotton were rather low during April but especially during the first part of the month. After the suspension of gold payments by the United States about mid-April and price advances, exports increased to levels above a year earlier whereas for the month as a whole they were 20 percent below last year. For the first three quarters of the season domestic exports were almost 900,000 bales less than in the like period last season. However, due to the large stocks of American cotton on hand in the Orient at the beginning of the season foreign consumption of American cotton

is running above last season despite the decreased exports.

Prices

After the United States suspended gold payments at mid-April, domestic cotton prices advanced rather steadily and by May 12 had gained more than 2 cents per pound. On that day the average of the ten markets was 8.79 cents, the highest price reached so far this season with the exception of 2 days late last August, when the ten markets reached 8.84 cents per pound. The price on May 12 was 3.34 cents per pound or $16.70 per bale above the low point of this season made on December 5. Since May 12 cotton prices have declined somewhat with the ten markets averaging 8.10 cents on May 20, although by May 24 the average price in these markets had recovered to 8.49 cents per pound.

In Liverpool prices of American cotton in British currency advanced about 11.0 percent from April 13 to May 19 while prices in domestic markets advanced 24.2 percent during this period and Liverpool prices reduced to United States currency advanced 35.0 percent. The price of American has been considerably stronger than Indian, during recent weeks and the spread between American and Indian is now much greater than it has been during most of the past year and a half.

Stocks and Movement

Apparent supply of American cotton in the United States

On May 1 the apparent supply of American cotton remaining in the United States is estimated to have totaled about 11,938,000 bales compared with 12,119,000 bales of a year earlier, and 8,584,000 bales May 1, 1931. Of the total stocks on hand in the United States on May 1, 1,314,000 bales were located at consuming establishments, and 8,110,000 bales in public storage and at compresses. The remaining 2,514,000 bales was composed largely of stocks on farms, although the figure includes, in addition, stocks in some of the interior towns, stocks in transit, etc. On May 1 last year stocks of American cotton at domestic consuming establishments totaled 1,483,000 bales, and stocks in public storage and at compresses, 8,146,000 bales, leaving a total of 2,490,000 bales on farms and elsewhere in the United States.

Domestic exports

During April exports of American cotton amounted to 436,000 bales compared with 488,000 bales during March, and 545,000 bales during April last year. Exports were particularly low during the first part of April, but with the advancing prices, after the United States had suspended gold payments, cotton and other commodity exports increased to levels above a year earlier, and continued at improved levels well into May. Germany was the only important country which took a larger amount of American cotton in April this year than in April 1932. For the 9 months ended April 30, however, all of the important foreign consumers of American cotton with the exception of Japan and China took larger quantities than during the like period last season. The decline in exports to these two countries, nevertheless, has much more than offset the increases to other countries, and as a result the total exports for the first three quarters of the season amounted to only 6,521,000 bales compared with 7,397,000 bales up to the end of April last season. Exports to China for the first 9 months totaled only 233,000 bales compared with 963,000

bales in the first 9 months of last season, or a decrease of 730,000 bales. Shipments to Japan during these two 9 month periods were respectively 1,362,000 bales and 2,040,000 bales, or a decrease of 678,000 bales. The decrease in exports to China is largely explained by the more normal Chinese production, the abnormally high exports last season being due to the very short Chinese crop. Due to the very large supplies of American cotton in Japan at the beginning of the season, and the fact that the Indian crop was larger than in 1931 and 1932, the decline in exports to Japan, like the decline in shipments to China, was expected.

Exports of Indian and Egyptian

Total exports of cotton from India from August 1 to May 11 this season amounted to 1,595,000 running bales, or an increase of 405,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1931-32, but 1,186,000 bales less than in the like period of 1930-31. These export data, taken from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, show that during the 4 weeks ended May 11, shipments from India were three and three-fourths times as large as during the same 4 weeks last season and almost equal to those of the like period in 1930-31. The larger movement in recent weeks is no doubt associated with the recent decline in the price of Indian relative to American. Shipments to Japan and China for the 4 weeks were more than four times as large as last year and slightly larger than in the 4 weeks ended about May 11, 1931. Recent reports from Japan state that the spread between the prices of American and Indian in early May was almost twice as great as from January to March, and more than five times as great as from April to June last year. At Liverpool and in continental Europe prices of American cotton are now higher relatively than a few months back and much higher relatively than a year ago.

In view of the comparative supplies of Indian and American cotton, it hardly seems likely that the spread between Indian and American will widen further. It is possible that the spread may narrow again before the 1933-34 Indian crop begins to move, especially if Indian mills continue to consume at the high rate maintained so far this season.

Exports of Egyptian cotton this season up to May 10 totaled only 653,000 Egyptian bales compared with 850,000 a year earlier, and 706,000 bales in the like period of 1930-31. For the 4 weeks ended May 10 about 57,000 bales were exported compared with 69,000 bales last year and 59,000 bales in the similar period of 1931.

Textile Situation

United States

With the advance in prices of cotton and other commodities the latter part of April, textile sales in domestic markets were said to have increased very materially. Domestic mill activity began increasing with the increase in unfilled orders, and during the first part of May, reports indicate that consumption was at possibly the highest levels for more than 3 years. Shipments of cotton textiles have been above production, and stocks have decreased.

Total domestic mill consumption in April amounted to 471,000 bales, compared with 494,000 bales in March, and 366,000 bales in April last year. A decrease, as compared with March, was due to the fewer number of working

days in April. The first three quarters of the season United States mills used 4,218,000 bales, an increase of about 286,000 bales, or 7.3 percent above that period last season. Slightly more than 100,000 bales of this increase took place during April, and it is expected that the remaining 3 months of the season will like-wise show an increase of more than 100,000 bales over the corresponding month of last season. Should general economic conditions continue to improve, the increase during the last 2 months of the season might easily be 200,000 bales per month, due to the extremely low levels of consumption during these months last year. It is entirely possible, therefore, that domestic consumption for the 1932-33 season may exceed that of last season by 800,000 or 900,000 bales.

Great Britain

During the latter part of March and the early part of April reports from Manchester indicated that foreign, as well as domestic demand for piece goods, was rather quiet. The April exports of piece goods reflects the reduced demand, total exports amounting to 171,200,000 square yards compared with 203,900,000 square yards in March, and 199,300,000 square yards in April, 1932. The April exports were the smallest since December, whereas in March they had reached the highest levels for about 3 years. During the latter part of April, reports indicated an increased demand for cotton textiles with increased sales to India and China. During early May the demand in British markets for home consumption is said to have been considerably stronger. The demand for cotton yarns also improved, with sales toward the end of April running above output. During the second and third weeks of May English weavers and spinners were experiencing better business from abroad. The shipments of textiles were reported as above production. It is reported that many sales were not consumated due to the inability of the buyers and sellers to agree on the price. During the first part of April activity in the British mills was considerably less than a few months previous, and was running below a year earlier. Further curtailment was being contemplated at that time. However, the improved demand has resulted in at least a maintenance of activity at the levels of early April, and possibly some increase has occurred since that time.

Continental Europe 1/

The departure of the dollar from the gold standard and the resultant increase in dollar prices of raw cotton were the outstanding developments in the continental cotton textile industry during the month of April. Despite their extraordinary character, however, these developments did not have a uniform reaction on all markets, particularly during the second half of the month, though, generally speaking, new purchases of raw cotton, price-fixing and sales of cotton yarns and cotton goods were of fair volume for April as a whole.

1/ Based largely on a written report from Agricultural Attache' Loyd V. Steere at Berlin, Germany, dated May 8 and supplemented by cable on May 17.

Rather active trading in cotton yarns and goods throughout the month of April was reported from Germany, but business in southern Europe remained quiet. France and Belgium complained of slow new orders at the beginning of the month, but reported a revival around the middle, followed by some irregularity at the end of the month, the latter being partly due to the uncertainty about currency developments in the country most important for raw material supplies, that is, the United States.

April cotton mill activity among both spinners and weavers, according to all available reports, was largely unchanged as compared with March, and may have slightly increased in Germany. The situation remains very bad in Austria an Czechoslovakia, and Belgium has also issued pessimistic statements.

Continental spinner buying of raw cotton during the month of April, as intimated above, was of fair volume, and at times quite active as a result of American price developments. This latter factor was of some influence, particularly in Germany, during the second half of the month. C.i.f. import buying by merchants moved in conformity with spinner buying. Price-fixing on the part of almost all European countries attained considerable volume with the rising prices of American.

Germany

The month of April as a whole was characterized by rather satisfactory cotton yarn and cotton cloth sales in the German industry, and the increased market activity was reflected, partly as a result of the rising raw cotton prices, in the higher prices reported for cotton yarn and cotton fabrics on all German markets.

The report of cotton spinners for the month of March now available, indicates that business in cotton yarn during that month was rather quiet, with isolated revivals, however, noted in some districts. This tendency also extended into the first part of April. The March spinner report further points out that competition of foreign yarns continued active, particularly fine yarns from England. The statement of the German cotton weavers for the month of March was rather favorable, and indicated a considerable improvement in business. At the same time, it was pointed out that most of the improvement was due to the placing of many orders that had been withheld during the first 2 months of the year. As, however, some seasonal revival appeared at the same time, unfilled orders at the end of March were of sufficient volume to last the weaving mills for several months ahead. The only point German weavers complained about in March was that exports were very unsatisfactory.

A recent report from the district of Chemnitz, where a large part of the German cotton industry is concentrated, indicates that active domestic business of the mills continued into May, but foreign orders were lacking. Business in stockings, which is important in Chemnitz, has had a considerable seasonal advance, although orders from Holland and Sweden and most other foreign markets were very small.

The turnover figure of the textile retail trade in March, 1933, which was 88.6 percent of March last year, may serve as an index of ultimate cotton goods consumption. This percentage is based on a comparison of values and if the price fall is discounted, the quantitive deficit in March this year as compared with last year is only 2 to 5 percent. At the same time the figure

shows an increase over the month of February.

Two additional important cotton concerns published balance sheets for 1932 during the month of April; one incurred a renewed loss and the other reports no profit for the year. Of the six important concerns which have recently published reports on their 1932 activities only one has shown a profit.

Spinner buying of raw cotton at Bremen was very restricted at the beginning of April, but showed considerable revival during the second and third weeks in April, particularly for near-at-hand cotton. The revival was attributed largely to the improvement in yarn and fabrics business, but partly also to the price trend of raw cotton and the financial events in the United States. Quietness ruled again at the end of the month. Some uneasiness was felt in spinner circles in regard to the uncertainty about the dollar exchange rate, and some people think that this uncertainty has hampered trading. C.i.f. import business on cotton merchants at Bremen was considerable around the middle of the month and moved much in line with spinner interests. Price-fixation on raw cotton throughout April was important.

Czechoslovakia and Austria

The situation of the cotton mills in Austria and Czechoslovakia continued unsatisfactory, with new business small and mill activity on a low level. Industrial leaders in these countries are generally pessimistic as to the future outlook for their cotton industries, and there seems to be little prospect for an imminent revival of business, particularly in Czechoslovakia. That country is largely dependent on foreign outlets and cannot hope for significant improvement for some time to come unless the international efforts toward removal of the most disturbing obstacles in foreign trade are attended by some success.

France

April reports from the French cotton industry indicate a fair volume of business throughout the month though the tendency was generally quiet.

The first half of the month was characterized by a declining tendency in the yarn and fabrics business, both in the North and in Normandy. During the second half of the month both yarn and cloth business showed an improvement which, however, was at times reported to have been considerably hampered by fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate.

Mill activity remained largely unchanged during April, as compared with March, and the general level of occupation was not unsatisfactory.

Reports from Le Havre indicated that, at the beginning of the month there had been some improvement in spinner buying of all kinds of cotton. During the second week of April buying continued fair, but was directed in increasing volume to exotic cottons, including Argentinian, due, apparently, to the firm basis quotations for American. Contrary to developments in Germany, spinner buying of raw cotton during the second half of April was adversely affected by the currency developments in the United States.

Cotton mills seem to be covered now for some time ahead. Price fixation during April was not especially large, but somewhat higher during the second half of the month than during the first half.

Belgium

A report from the American Consulate at Ghent for the month of March states that the situation in the Belgian cotton industry shows no improvement over the depressed conditions prevailing in February. Spinning mills operated on a basis of 40 to 50 percent of their capacity and stocks of yarns have increased. In addition, the weaving mills have experienced a further decline in their orders, with prices reported unsatisfactory. As a result of such depressed conditions spinner purchases of raw cotton were insignificant during March.

A later report indicates that the situation during April has likewise continued bad. Weaving mills are particularly hard hit by the decline of exports. Only 50 percent of normal mill activity is indicated for April.

Italy

During the month of April, business in cotton yarn and cotton cloth, despite some improvement in the export of fabrics, remained very slow and showed practically no improvement over the previous month. Available indices on the Italian mill situation indicate little change in mill activity as compared with March, and the favorable relationship between cotton yarn sales and cotton yarn production continues. This favorable relationship is due to the very cautious production policy that the Italian spinning mills adopted 2 years ago. The latter is also reflected in the fact that yarn stocks remain low, being much below either of the last 2 years. As a result of the unfavorable developments in business, unfilled orders on hand have, of course, declined, but seem to be well above both last year and 2 years ago.

Spinner buying of raw cotton during the month of April was very quiet, and it was reported that, as in France, the uncertainty about the dollar exchange rate impaired raw business considerably.

Russia

After reaching the highest levels for 3 years, in March, Russian cotton cloth production declined slightly in April but was still the highest with the exception of March since April, 1930. This brought total cloth production for the season August 1 to the end of April to 1,897,400,000 yards which was 83,600,000 yards greater than during the like period last season and 132,500,000 yards or 7.5 percent above the corresponding period of 1930-31. The March cloth production slightly exceeded the plan but the April output was probably somewhat less than called for by the planning board.

Cotton yarn production in April also declined a little as compared with March, the output in the 2 months being respectively 69,004,000 pounds and 66,658,000 pounds. The March production equalled to 99.7 percent of the plan.

Japan 1/

Reports have from time to time during the past 2 or 3 months indicated that the demand for Japanese piece goods both at home and from abroad was not sufficient to warrant the sustained high level of yarn production which has existed. However, yarn production in April has been reported at 258,000 bales which was an increase of about 12,000 bales over March and was the largest amount ever produced in a month in the history of the Japanese industry. The previous high point was reached in December, 1929 when 256,000 bales were produced. For the first three quarters of the season, total yarn production amounted to 2,175,000 bales, a new all time record for the period.

It is said that Japanese mills are now using about 130,000 bales of American cotton per month compared with an average of 150,000 bales during the first half of this season and 155,000 bales per month during the last half of 1931-32. Reports state that it is expected that this rate will be maintained for the remainder of the season. Should this be a correct approximation of the average monthly consumption, the total for the last half this season would be about 780,000 bales. This, together with the 899,000 bales of American consumed during the first 6 months of the season would give a total Japanese consumption for the 1932-33 season of 1,679,000 bales or 116,000 bales more than during last season. In view of the large stocks of American on hand at the beginning of the season and the rather large imports during the season, it is possible that Japan's consumption of American may equal or slightly exceed last season's record amount.

From January to March the parity in favor of Indian Akola/Oomra compared with Strict Middling 7/8 inch American averaged 7.68 yen per picul (1.21 cents per pound at the current rate of exchange) in Osaka, whereas by May 5, the spread between American and Indian had widened to 13.00 yen per picul (2.34 cents per pound). From April to June last year American averaged only 2.5 yen per picul (0.50 cents per pound) above Indian. As a result of this, sales of Indian to spinners have recently greatly exceeded sales of American. Except for the large stocks of American already on hand, the proportion of American being consumed would probably drop materially before the end of the season provided this spread continues as wide in early May.

1/ Taken largely from a radiogram from Shanghai, China on May 13 based on a report prepared by Cotton Specialist Fred Taylor at Kobe.

Recent weeks have witnessed much agitiation in Japan in reference to the abrogation of the Indian tariff agreement. The agreement is said to contain certain handicaps for Japanese exports of piece goods to India. It is expected that some kind of compromise is expected. This is a rather important factor in the American cotton situation and outlook since India is now the most important market for Japanese cloth containing large quantities of American cotton. However, should British mills regain the loss which Japan may experience, then it would possibly mean little change in the use of American cotton since the British cloth would contain large proportions of American. On the other hand, should the mills in India supply the demand, high grade Indian cotton will probably be used.

China 1/

Chinese owned mills were operating at about 70 percent of capacity about the middle of May, whereas a couple of months earlier they were running at 85 to 90 percent of capacity. This decrease in activity resulted from an agreement among mills representing a large proportion of the total Chinese expenditures to curtail activity about 23 percent beginning April 22. The restriction was to run for 1 month pending new measures to cope with the yarn situation. The depressed condition of the yarn market which resulted in an accumulation of yarn stocks is said to have been the cause of the agreement to reduce production.

Activity in the Japanese owned mills in China at mid-May was thought to have been 70 percent of capacity, although reports on their activity vary. This represents some decreased activity among the Japanese mills, which is also due to the unsatisfactory condition of the yarn market and the accumulation of yarn stocks. The yarn market in China showed some tendency to improve around the second week in May, but it is said that unless yarn prices definitely improve in relation to cotton prices, further curtailment in yarn production is likely. The piece goods market in China has been quiet with demand very slack. Merchants are still following a hand to mouth policy of buying pending more settled political conditions. A demand for piece goods has improved some in the Yangtze ports and around the Shanghai market, but business with Tientsin at the middle of May continued very slow.

Production, Acreage and Crop Conditions

World Production and Acreage

The preliminary estimate of the 1932-33 world production is now placed at 24,000,000 bales of 478 pounds compared with 27,500,000 bales in 1931-32, 25,800,000 bales in 1930-31 and is the smallest estimated world production since 1923-24 with the exception of 1927-28 when the estimated total was also 24,000,000 bales. While the world production in 1932-33 is estimated to have declined 3,500,000 bales or 13 percent, the United States production dropped 4,100,000 bales, or almost one-fourth. The larger crops in China and India partially offset the decline in the domestic crop. The increases in the Indian and Chinese crops were due largely to more normal yields this season, the yields in 1931-32 being unusually low. However, the estimated harvested acreage in China increased considerably due to the fact that in 1931-32 the acreage was materially reduced by floods. The decline

1/ Largely from a radiogram from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai, May 15.

of almost 40 percent in the Brazilian crop resulted from a severe drought in the Northern States, which reduced the yields to the lowest levels for many years. The 1932-33 Brazilian crop was the smallest since 1916-17.

The present estimate of the 1932-33 world acreage of 77,400,000 acres represents a decrease of 3,400,000 acres or only 4.2 percent from that of 1931-32. This is, however, the smallest world acreage since 1927-28 and was 9.0 percent below 1929-30 and 10.7 percent below the record acreage of 1925-26. These world estimates are based on the revised United States acreages and for that reason are not comparable with previously published world acreage estimates. The greatest decrease in the 1932-33 acreage occurred in the United States, India and Egypt. The 35 percent decline in Egypt's acreage was to a considerable extent the result of an acreage restriction law.

United States

The Crop Reporting Board has recently released the revised statistics of acreage, yield, and production of the 1932 crop which are comparable with the revised estimates for the years 1866-1931, as published May 10, 1933. The revised acreage in cultivation in the United States on July 1, 1932 was placed at 36,542,000 acres; the area harvested at 35,939,000 acres; and the yield at 173.3 pounds per harvested acreage. The harvested acreage in 1932-33 represents a decrease from the revised 1931 acreage of 7.1 percent and the planted acreage a decrease of 6.6 percent. The 1932 yield showed a decrease of 18.1 percent from the revised 1931 yield of 211.5 pounds, but was 8.7 percent above the 10-year average, 1921 to 1930. The report of the Bureau of the Census, published May 16, placed the final ginnings for the 1932 crop at 13,002,000 bales of 478 pounds net or 500 pounds gross.

The estimates of the United States acreage and yield per acre contained in this and subsequent reports are not comparable with any acreage and yield per acre estimates by the Department of Agriculture published prior to May 10, 1933. Comparable estimates for earlier years were published in a special report on May 10, 1933, copies of which may be secured from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The revised production, yield and harvested acreage estimates have been rotoprinted and attached to this report. The tables are numbered the same as the similar tables in "Cotton Statistics and Related Data for Agricultural Workers", and are prepared so that they may be easily inserted in the report.

Reduction in yields from stated causes in 1932 - The reduction in cotton yields per acre due to various causes in 1932 is reported to have been 42.7 percent of a normal or full yield. In 1931 the reported reduction was 27.8 percent, in 1930, 47.1 percent, in 1929, 43.8, and in 1928, 36.4 percent.

The boll weevil caused the greatest damage in 1932 with the total loss for the Cotton Belt proper reported at 15.2 percent compared with 8.3 percent in 1931. This was the greatest damage done by the weevil since 1927. The loss from this cause in 1930 was 5.0 percent and 1929 was 13.3 percent. The greatest damage from the weevil occurred in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi where the damage was the greatest since 1923-24.

Cotton: Acreage and production in countries reporting for 1932-33 with comparisons

Country	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Percentage 1932-33 is of 1931-32
Acreage	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	43,242	42,454	38,705		
India	25,922	23,812	23,722	22,558	95.1
Russia	2,608	3,911	5,346	5,367	100.4
China 1/	5,133	5,228	4,800	5,300	110.4
Brazil	1,436	1,435	1,500	1,538	102.5
Egypt	1,911	2,162	1,747	1,135	65.0
Uganda	663	740	866	1,070	123.6
Chosen	456	473	472	393	83.3
Turkey (Asiatic)	301	609	491	358	72.9
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	369	387	336	324	96.4
Mexico	492	390	319	188	58.9
Syria and Lebanon	60	60	75	23	30.7
Spain	21	45	14	20	142.9
Bulgaria	14	14	14	20	142.9
Eritrea	6	6	7	5	71.4
Italy	8	9	4	3	75.0
Total above countries	82,642	81,735	78,418		
Estimated world total incl. China	85,100	84,100	80,800	77,400	95.8
Production	1,000 bales 478 lbs.net	1,000 bales 478 lbs.net	1,000 bales 478 lbs.net	1,000 bales 478 lbs.net	Percent
United States	14,825	13,932	17,095		
India	4,289	4,372	3,368	3,779	112.2
China 1/	2,116	2,250	1,700	2,300	135.3
Russia	1,279	1,589	1,843	1,950	105.8
Egypt	1,768	1,715	1,288	950	73.8
Brazil	584	471	557	348	62.5
Uganda	2/ 108	2/ 158	2/ 168	218	129.8
Chosen	139	149	101	127	125.7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	139	106	206	120	58.3
Persia	3/ 82	99	3/ 100	3/ 100	100.0
Mexico	246	178	210	95	45.2
Turkey (Asiatic)	100	74	91	28	30.8
Greece	15	16	14	16	114.3
Bulgaria	4	4	5	8	160.0
Spain	5	7	4	4	100.0
Syria and Lebanon	14	12	17	4	23.5
Nyasaland	5	8	4	2	50.0
Eritrea	1	1	2	2	100.0
Total above countries	25,719	25,141	26,773		
Estimated world total incl. China	26,500	25,800	27,500	24,000	87.3

Compiled by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research largely from data received through the Foreign Agricultural Service, including information received up to May 22. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as noted. 1/ Estimates of Chinese Millowners' Association for 1929-30. From 1930-31 to date the estimates of the Chinese Millowners' Association have been adjusted to make them comparable with estimates for previous years. 2/ Exports. 3/ From an unofficial source.

It was in these States particularly that weevils entered hibernation in such large numbers last fall.

Deficient moisture was reported as being responsible for an 8 percent reduction in the 1932 yields, compared with 8.3 percent in 1931, and 27.7 percent in 1930. Excessive moisture caused 3.9 percent damage compared with 2.6 percent and 2.8 percent in 1931 and 1930.

Soviet Russia 1/

Cold, rainy weather deterred the cotton planting campaign in middle Asia and Transcaucasus in April, so that in early May present reports were speaking of a delayed spring. Correspondingly, the acreage planted to cotton in middle Asia by April 20 was considerably below that of the previous year - 184,108 hectares, (454,900 acres), compared with 351,000 hectares, (867,300 acres), in 1932. First ploughing was also completed on a smaller acreage than a year earlier by April 20, and the press complained that there was a great discrepancy between the first and second ploughing in all important regions. Another complaint was that not all of the soil prepared for planting was actually planted by April 20, with plantings to that date amounting to only about half of the area prepared. As usual, the press was blaming the lack of energy of local organizations and farmers for the slow progress of plantings, indicating that the unfavorable weather conditions were not the only reason for the backwardness of the campaign.

1/ From Mr. Steere's report - see note, page 4.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

June 1933

to

COTTON STATISTICS AND RELATED DATA

FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Revised Estimates of Cotton Production, Acreage, and Yield, 1866-1931

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently completed revised estimates of the acreage and average yield of cotton per acre in the United States and in each State for the years 1866-67 to 1931-32. Some revisions have also been made in the production estimates, although the changes in production since 1899-1900 have been small. The original yield per acre estimates as published prior to May 10, the date on which the revised estimates were released, were based upon the yields as reported by voluntary crop correspondents. These yield estimates and acreage estimates derived from yield and production, were reasonably accurate in reflecting relative changes from year to year, and they also served as a satisfactory basis for forecasting yield per acre and production. These estimates, while serving these purposes, were, however, lower than the yield per acre derived from census data. The revised figures are based on the 1930 Federal Census and other data available during recent years. The objectives in revising the estimates were first to improve the relative accuracy of the data for past years as measures of changes from year to year; and second, to revise toward actual, quantitative yields and acreages when the series were on too high or too low a level.

All future cotton crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture will be comparable with these revised data and not with estimates published prior to May 10, 1933.

(Paste the following pages over pages 28, 29, and 30)

PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES

Table 16 .- Production of cotton in the United States, by States, 1866-67 to 1932-33

(Revised estimates, 1866-67 to 1931-32, released by the Crop Reporting Board, May 10, 1933.)

Crop year	Mo. 1/	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Ark.	La.	Okla. 2/	Texas	N.Mex.	Ariz.	Calif. 3/	All other States 4/	United States 3/
	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales	1000 5/ bales
1866-67			109	122	246	43	177	264	323	218	131		359				105	2,097
1867-68			162	242	420	59	188	404	328	248	167		215				87	2,320
1868-69			139	179	288	35	199	283	398	263	248		258				76	2,366
1869-70			145	224	474	40	182	429	563	248	351		351				2	3,011
1870-71			193	252	567	57	246	584	830	429	567		532				93	4,352
1871-72			148	163	373	33	221	431	557	341	397		370				- - -	2,974
1872-73			181	277	597	47	241	537	746	336	503		468				- - -	3,933
1873-74			199	288	653	52	277	531	715	387	454		592				- - -	4,168
1874-75			232	386	505	42	269	473	607	268	536		516				- - -	3,836
1875-76			197	272	413	43	225	357	871	351	689		813				- - -	4,631
1876-77			212	318	509	50	262	537	766	519	564		696				47	4,474
1877-78			264	328	512	44	306	673	803	636	586		621				- - -	4,773
1878-79			215	331	540	38	422	322	725	684	462		1,070				65	5,074
1879-80	20	20	390	323	814	53	331	700	963	608	509		805				18	5,756
1880-81		6/	428	617	1,050	82	383	877	906	537	574		1,274				78	6,606
1881-82		6/	380	350	800	54	270	700	884	425	470		868				55	5,456
1882-83		24	463	629	941	62	337	809	1,063	696	559		1,325				41	6,949
1883-84		17	399	471	754	59	312	631	903	519	491		1,120				37	5,713
1884-85		14	404	512	807	57	314	649	863	531	485		995				31	5,682
1885-86		13	407	555	960	74	322	760	1,019	611	488		1,332				33	6,576
1886-87		14	369	502	870	60	301	739	943	667	476		1,514				30	6,503
1887-88		16	446	597	951	66	318	846	1,067	613	507		1,590				30	7,047
1888-89		14	365	552	954	69	358	905	1,058	397	447		1,394				25	6,938
1889-90	16	3	336	747	1,192	58	191	913	1,135	691	639		1,471				37	7,473
1890-91		6/	489	748	1,208	70	344	1,058	1,262	828	629		1,996				21	8,653
1891-92		6/	416	676	1,032	60	379	1,012	1,328	927	762		2,405				18	9,033
1892-93		6/	302	528	804	40	241	628	839	603	432		2,246				17	6,700
1893-94		6/	400	650	1,000	55	276	810	1,050	679	473		1,997				103	7,493
1894-95	23	14	473	855	1,237	50	300	892	1,221	742	754	123	3,212				1	9,901
1895-96	12	8	398	765	1,067	39	173	664	1,013	321	514	83	1,905				- - -	7,162
1896-97	24	12	522	936	1,299	49	237	854	1,201	606	567	123	2,123				- - -	8,533
1897-98	27	13	647	1,030	1,351	54	269	1,113	1,525	942	788	318	2,822				- - -	10,899
1898-99	33	14	635	1,043	1,390	35	326	1,185	1,257	926	724	320	3,590				- - -	11,278
1899-1900	20	9	440	837	1,231	49	212	1,079	1,238	706	700	216	2,609				- - -	9,346
1900-01	28	11	477	749	1,203	49	222	1,024	1,047	813	706	357	3,438				- - -	10,124
1901-02	31	13	416	692	1,313	50	197	1,101	1,255	718	840	378	2,502				- - -	9,508
1902-03	42	16	350	925	1,425	59	317	956	1,444	970	682	543	2,498				1	10,630
1903-04	38	13	329	787	1,267	32	249	966	1,435	733	825	465	2,471				1	9,851
1904-05	32	16	704	1,151	1,888	79	329	1,448	1,799	931	1,090	804	3,145				2	13,438
1905-06	43	13	619	1,078	1,683	69	279	1,239	1,199	619	518	677	2,542				1	10,576
1906-07	54	14	579	876	1,593	56	306	1,262	1,531	941	988	898	4,174				2	13,274
1907-08	36	9	603	1,119	1,816	50	275	1,113	1,468	775	675	862	2,300				3	11,106
1908-09	62	12	647	1,171	1,931	64	344	1,344	1,656	1,033	470	691	3,814				2	13,241
1909-10	45	10	601	1,100	1,804	56	247	1,023	1,083	713	253	545	2,523				2	10,005
1910-11	60	13	706	1,164	1,767	60	332	1,193	1,263	821	246	923	3,049			6	4	11,609
1911-12	97	30	1,076	1,649	2,769	85	450	1,715	1,204	939	385	1,022	4,256			10	7	15,694
1912-13	56	25	865	1,182	1,777	53	277	1,340	1,046	792	376	1,021	4,880			8	3	13,703
1913-14	67	24	792	1,378	2,317	61	379	1,493	1,311	1,073	444	840	3,945			19	10	14,153
1914-15	82	26	930	1,534	2,718	84	384	1,748	1,246	1,016	449	1,262	4,392			27	14	16,112
1915-16	48	16	699	1,134	1,909	51	303	1,018	954	816	341	640	3,227			9	7	11,172
1916-17	63	28	654	932	1,821	44	382	530	812	1,134	443	824	3,726			41	14	11,448
1917-18	61	20	616	1,237	1,884	41	241	315	906	974	639	959	3,125		23	37	6	11,284
1918-19	62	27	896	1,570	2,122	31	330	799	1,826	967	588	577	2,697		53	47	6	12,018
1919-20	64	25	828	1,426	1,659	18	310	711	961	884	298	1,016	3,099		60	47	5	11,411
1920-21	79	23	923	1,623	1,415	20	325	661	895	1,214	388	1,336	4,345		102	67	13	13,429
1921-22	70	18	774	755	787	12	302	579	813	797	279	481	2,198		45	26	9	7,945
1922-23	149	30	849	492	715	28	391	821	989	1,012	343	627	3,222	12	47	21	7	9,755
1923-24	127	55	1,013	770	588	14	226	585	604	622	368	656	4,340	30	78	54	8	10,140
1924-25	193	44	821	807	1,004	21	354	984	1,099	1,094	495	1,511	4,949	57	108	77	14	13,630
1925-26	299	58	1,097	889	1,164	43	515	1,352	1,991	1,600	910	1,691	4,163	66	119	122	26	16,105
1926-27	218	56	1,208	1,008	1,496	36	451	1,494	1,888	1,548	829	1,773	5,628	75	122	151	17	17,978
1927-28	115	34	858	730	1,100	18	359	1,190	1,355	1,000	548	1,037	4,352	70	92	91	7	12,956
1928-29	147	48	832	726	1,029	22	428	1,107	1,475	1,246	691	1,205	5,105	88	149	172	7	14,477
1929-30	220	51	743	830	1,343	33	513	1,337	1,913	1,435	809	1,143	3,940	90	153	259	9	14,825
1930-31	151	46	771	1,001	1,593	56	377	1,467	1,464	874	715	854	4,057	100	153	264	7	13,932
1931-32	289	46	752	1,003	1,393	48	594	1,415	1,761	1,907	900	1,261	5,319	101	115	177	12	17,093
1932-33 7/	307	34	660	716	854	17	480	947	1,180	1,327	611	1,084	4,500	72	69	129	15	13,002
1933-34																		
1934-35																		

Compiled from records of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Differences from Census ginnings are due to the ginning in one State of cotton grown in another.

1/ Included in "All other States", 1880-81 to 1888-89 and 1890-91 to 1893-94. 2/ Includes Indian Territory, 1894-95 to 1907-08.
3/ Excludes Cotton from Lower California, Mexico, ginned in California. 4/ Beginning with 1922, only Illinois, Kansas and Kentucky are included in "All other States".
5/ Running bales of all years 1866-67 to 1898-99. 478-pound net weight or 500-pound gross weight bales beginning 1899-1900.
6/ Included in "All other States". 7/ Preliminary.

ACREAGE - UNITED STATES

Table 17.-Acreage of cotton harvested, by States, 1866-67 to 1932-33

(Revised estimates, 1866-67 to 1931-32, released by the Crop Reporting Board, May 10, 1933)

Crop year	Mo. 1/	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Ark.	La.	Okla. 2/	Texas	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Calif. 5/	All other States 4/	United States 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
66-67			390	531	893	155	649	977	1,668	489	1,020		490				408	7,666
67-68			559	564	1,033	145	611	1,183	1,569	564	844		491				281	7,864
68-69			381	497	991	120	320	1,185	1,290	531	652		581				225	6,973
69-70			417	374	1,247	132	502	1,271	1,468	648	767		720				5	7,751
70-71			479	629	1,432	148	536	1,501	1,698	741	952		922				220	9,238
71-72			446	602	1,291	162	480	1,384	1,314	671	868		867				- - -	8,285
72-73			529	693	1,523	190	554	1,600	1,716	789	980		1,004				- - -	9,580
73-74			640	770	1,823	210	641	1,886	1,846	893	1,059		1,306				- - -	10,998
74-75			604	786	1,949	203	669	1,646	1,701	836	975		1,384				- - -	10,753
75-76			648	908	1,972	217	624	1,779	1,790	880	1,000		1,530				- - -	11,348
76-77			686	974	2,000	206	640	1,875	1,822	959	899		1,562				122	11,747
77-78			720	1,039	2,133	222	682	2,006	1,964	1,011	991		1,838				- - -	12,606
78-79			773	1,193	2,343	239	696	2,160	2,023	1,033	961		1,993				121	13,539
79-80	32	48	894	1,365	2,621	245	722	2,337	2,102	1,042	865		2,175				29	14,474
80-81		5/	980	1,326	2,875	250	816	2,553	2,265	1,144	920		2,473				119	15,921
81-82		5/	1,062	1,557	3,000	248	838	2,647	2,354	1,195	948		2,553				81	16,483
82-83		58	954	1,486	2,833	241	740	2,535	2,230	1,080	900		2,501				78	15,638
83-84		52	991	1,563	2,879	237	732	2,603	2,280	1,164	993		2,723				74	16,295
84-85		46	1,010	1,659	2,970	243	745	2,739	2,389	1,240	926		2,808				74	16,849
85-86		45	1,053	1,736	3,130	248	761	2,793	2,578	1,380	1,009		3,115				74	17,922
86-87		43	1,070	1,778	3,082	244	776	2,817	2,668	1,433	1,052		3,329				78	18,370
87-88		40	1,090	1,810	3,064	237	773	2,802	2,693	1,491	1,122		3,570				81	18,793
88-89		42	1,109	1,894	3,182	235	791	2,859	2,743	1,582	1,232		3,783				68	19,520
89-90	57	39	1,147	1,984	3,352	227	748	2,768	2,891	1,703	1,270		3,928				77	20,191
90-91		3/	1,168	2,033	3,484	232	802	2,961	3,013	1,718	1,288		4,177				59	20,937
91-92		5/	1,099	1,915	3,408	229	776	3,011	3,079	1,686	1,320		4,925				55	21,503
92-93		5/	891	1,804	2,850	192	640	2,663	2,684	1,432	1,140		4,521				52	18,869
93-94		5/	982	1,962	3,118	207	629	2,742	2,735	1,463	1,218		4,930				270	20,256
94-95	61	35	1,074	2,059	3,402	203	631	2,840	2,841	1,603	1,272	231	3,612				2	21,886
95-96	45	31	1,010	1,834	3,066	194	561	2,639	2,584	1,363	1,162	185	5,163				- - -	19,839
96-97	55	29	1,169	2,048	3,462	236	702	3,060	2,893	1,633	1,258	356	6,329				- - -	23,230
97-98	59	31	1,228	2,216	3,539	222	741	3,271	2,917	1,831	1,381	536	7,159				- - -	25,131
98-99	51	29	1,146	2,134	3,540	209	699	3,274	2,886	1,755	1,378	530	7,084				- - -	24,715
99-1900	40	22	1,004	2,070	3,521	203	593	3,203	2,902	1,639	1,378	636	6,950				- - -	24,163
00-01	49	27	989	1,963	3,422	209	571	3,201	3,092	1,754	1,480	766	7,363				- - -	24,886
01-02	64	29	1,100	2,076	3,695	229	630	3,512	3,210	1,839	1,603	958	8,105				- - -	27,050
02-03	64	30	1,071	2,133	3,828	238	626	3,390	3,354	1,802	1,632	1,162	8,206				5	27,561
03-04	72	34	1,162	2,148	3,985	214	663	3,105	3,591	1,872	1,640	1,157	8,117				2	27,762
04-05	84	32	1,388	2,243	3,919	276	751	3,394	3,841	1,998	1,836	1,682	8,658				5	30,077
05-06	72	30	1,240	2,092	3,829	270	667	3,255	3,554	1,743	1,563	1,614	8,018				4	27,753
06-07	88	32	1,328	2,349	4,473	292	701	3,310	3,628	1,996	1,637	2,098	9,265				5	31,404
07-08	68	23	1,300	2,226	4,449	245	652	3,304	3,443	1,863	1,548	2,319	9,282				7	30,729
08-09	90	25	1,191	2,299	4,590	266	720	3,494	3,445	2,019	1,380	2,189	9,377				6	31,091
09-10	79	26	1,198	2,273	4,536	262	715	3,466	3,237	1,951	931	1,974	9,900				7	30,555
10-11	98	33	1,251	2,404	4,539	282	722	3,456	3,322	1,975	870	2,324	10,212			8	12	31,508
11-12	125	43	1,500	2,589	4,958	319	804	3,833	3,389	2,072	938	3,056	11,261			18	17	34,916
12-13	97	44	1,379	2,401	4,690	223	731	3,561	2,863	1,895	922	2,567	11,134			9	21	32,557
13-14	110	47	1,377	2,427	4,711	217	811	3,518	2,961	2,263	1,117	3,242	12,352			28	25	35,206
14-15	140	45	1,365	2,617	5,157	263	850	3,801	2,936	2,293	1,220	2,850	12,020			38	20	36,615
15-16	85	35	1,199	2,148	4,608	233	685	3,138	2,580	1,906	916	1,868	10,523			12	15	29,951
16-17	114	44	1,463	2,470	5,062	253	831	2,664	3,106	2,370	1,127	2,528	10,954			60	25	33,071
17-18	132	50	1,447	2,568	4,551	202	827	2,033	2,476	2,452	1,252	2,782	11,339		41	78	15	32,245
18-19	121	45	1,445	2,821	4,903	205	840	2,449	2,964	2,597	1,441	3,171	11,851		95	78	12	35,038
19-20	108	43	1,349	2,599	4,776	113	761	2,556	2,854	2,489	1,304	2,567	11,165		106	85	9	32,906
20-21	133	42	1,421	2,501	4,332	100	782	2,546	2,891	2,642	1,243	3,047	12,323		230	150	25	34,408
21-22	98	35	1,266	2,169	3,476	64	663	2,127	2,590	2,242	1,009	2,350	10,426		90	55	18	28,678
22-23	204	58	1,432	1,677	2,868	118	850	2,599	2,902	2,614	1,052	2,851	11,963	29	101	67	16	31,361
23-24	283	80	1,477	1,649	2,648	155	1,047	3,006	2,971	2,698	1,255	3,134	14,851	64	127	83	17	35,550
24-25	480	108	1,732	2,047	2,677	87	930	2,939	2,999	2,768	1,427	3,803	17,049	107	180	129	41	39,503
25-26	311	100	1,798	2,267	3,288	112	1,146	3,314	3,618	3,385	1,727	5,288	17,336	109	162	172	57	44,390
26-27	456	98	1,802	2,239	3,593	122	1,089	3,470	3,752	3,363	1,802	4,611	17,749	118	167	162	43	44,616
27-28	309	64	1,565	2,040	3,056	77	918	3,146	3,323	2,734	1,448	3,601	15,689	97	139	188	21	38,349
28-29	339	77	1,620	2,051	3,277	111	1,040	3,437	3,875	3,313	1,826	4,007	16,887	122	200	218	22	42,432
29-30	347	88	1,635	1,974	3,378	122	1,045	3,555	4,037	3,451	1,934	4,114	16,875	133	226	309	19	43,242
30-31	374	90	1,448	1,951	3,428	147	1,126	3,562	4,142	3,514	1,963	3,929	16,138	128	215	270	19	42,454
31-32	353	70	1,206	1,759	3,096	139	1,053	3,271	3,994	3,308	1,825	3,376	14,754	117	176	192	16	38,705
32-33 6/	406	70	1,251	1,661	2,651	102	1,064	3,021	3,639	3,378	1,668	3,108	13,334	112	113	123	18	35,939
33-34																		
34-35																		

Compiled from records of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1/ Included in "All other States" 1880-81 to 1888-89 and 1890-91 to 1893-94. 2/ Includes Indian Territory 1894-95 to 1907-08.
3/ Excludes cotton from Lower California, Mexico, ginned in California. 4/ Beginning with 1922, only Illinois, Kansas, and Kentucky are included in "All other States".
5/ Included in "All other States". 6/ Preliminary.

YIELDS - UNITED STATES

Table 18. -Average yield per acre of cotton, by States, 1866-67 to 1932-33.

(Revised estimates, 1866-67 to 1931-32, released by the Crop Reporting Board, May 10, 1933.)

Crop year	Mo. 1/	Va.	N.C.	S.C.	Ga.	Fla.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Ark.	La.	Okla. 2/	Texas	N.Mex.	Ariz.	Calif. 3/	All other States 4/	United States 3/
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1866-67			124	102	122	123	121	120	86	198	57		525				116	121.5
1867-68			129	191	181	181	137	152	93	189	88		195				138	142.6
1868-69			162	160	129	130	170	106	137	220	169		197				150	150.7
1869-70			159	156	132	121	145	135	154	153	183		195				150	153.4
1870-71			180	177	173	170	203	172	216	236	269		255				187	208.2
1871-72			147	120	128	90	204	138	163	223	172		189				- - -	139.0
1872-73			152	177	174	110	193	149	193	189	228		207				- - -	182.3
1873-74			138	166	159	110	192	134	172	192	194		201				- - -	168.3
1874-75			169	216	114	91	177	127	157	141	242		164				- - -	157.0
1875-76			133	133	93	88	160	139	216	278	306		236				- - -	181.2
1876-77			136	141	112	106	180	125	185	238	276		196				169	167.6
1877-78			165	142	108	89	202	131	184	283	266		152				- - -	170.4
1878-79			124	124	103	71	271	108	160	296	213		240				240	167.5
1879-80	284	202	198	174	141	102	208	136	208	265	267		168				280	180.5
1880-81		5/	201	186	168	131	216	158	184	216	187		237				300	190.9
1881-82		5/	161	159	120	98	145	119	169	160	223		153				306	149.0
1882-83		195	228	199	156	121	214	150	224	303	292		249				247	208.9
1883-84		151	186	159	121	115	197	112	183	206	228		190				231	162.0
1884-85		140	184	142	125	108	194	109	170	197	241		163				194	155.1
1885-86		154	179	148	143	138	196	126	183	205	224		198				206	169.9
1886-87		151	160	151	131	114	180	123	164	216	210		211				179	164.3
1887-88		187	191	154	144	150	192	141	183	192	211		208				174	173.1
1888-89		159	157	139	145	140	216	151	184	180	173		201				175	169.5
1889-90	134	61	140	180	170	122	122	158	191	194	248		179				230	176.9
1890-91		5/	198	174	164	143	203	169	198	238	231		226				168	195.5
1891-92		5/	179	167	148	124	231	159	204	260	273		231				155	198.7
1892-93		5/	161	139	134	99	179	112	152	200	180		236				155	168.7
1893-94		5/	193	157	152	128	208	140	188	220	184		192				181	178.3
1894-95	198	194	214	201	176	119	230	152	208	224	287	237	277				226	219.0
1895-96	127	123	188	199	166	96	147	120	187	182	211	214	176				- - -	172.2
1896-97	208	197	213	218	179	99	161	130	198	177	213	165	160				- - -	175.2
1897-98	221	202	254	224	184	117	175	164	232	248	275	286	190				- - -	209.0
1898-99	316	236	271	239	192	82	228	177	213	258	257	295	234				- - -	223.1
1899-1900	243	187	209	193	167	116	171	161	204	206	243	163	180					185.0
1900-01	270	194	230	182	168	118	186	153	162	222	228	224	224					194.7
1901-02	250	212	180	139	170	105	150	150	187	187	251	190	148					168.2
1902-03	320	248	245	207	178	110	243	135	206	238	239	226	148				187	184.7
1903-04	252	184	217	173	152	118	180	152	191	188	241	193	146				174	169.9
1904-05	294	241	247	243	230	138	210	204	224	223	284	229	174				206	213.7
1905-06	284	237	238	246	210	123	200	182	171	170	157	201	152				187	182.3
1906-07	296	207	208	178	170	92	209	172	202	226	289	203	216				202	202.3
1907-08	255	191	222	240	195	98	202	161	204	197	209	178	119				179	178.9
1908-09	330	255	239	243	201	115	229	184	230	245	163	151	195				195	203.8
1909-10	273	185	239	231	190	102	163	141	160	175	150	132	122				154	156.5
1910-11	291	214	269	231	186	103	220	165	182	199	135	190	143			358	166	176.2
1911-12	371	332	342	304	267	128	268	214	170	217	196	160	181			390	209	215.0
1912-13	275	277	299	235	181	118	181	180	175	200	195	189	210			465	73	201.4
1913-14	298	249	274	271	235	134	224	203	212	227	190	124	153			351	186	192.3
1914-15	280	280	325	280	252	154	216	220	203	212	174	212	183			341	336	216.4
1915-16	270	222	278	252	198	105	212	155	177	205	178	164	147			348	228	178.5
1916-17	263	308	213	180	178	85	220	93	125	229	188	156	163			329	260	165.6
1917-18	250	194	205	250	198	98	139	121	175	190	244	165	152		268	228	175	167.4
1918-19	245	283	296	266	207	74	188	156	198	182	195	87	109		268	287	250	164.1
1919-20	284	258	293	252	166	75	195	133	161	170	109	188	133		270	262	250	165.9
1920-21	284	267	310	310	156	95	199	124	148	230	149	210	169		212	212	252	186.7
1921-22	340	251	298	166	108	91	218	130	150	170	132	98	101		242	228	251	132.5
1922-23	350	242	283	140	119	118	220	151	163	185	159	106	189	201	222	150	213	148.8
1923-24	210	330	328	223	106	42	103	93	97	110	140	100	140	220	292	315	221	156.4
1924-25	192	193	226	188	179	113	182	160	175	189	165	190	159	256	285	287	164	165.0
1925-26	280	277	291	187	169	182	215	195	265	226	252	153	115	290	350	339	214	173.5
1926-27	259	275	320	213	199	140	198	206	242	219	220	184	152	305	349	367	189	192.8
1927-28	177	250	262	171	172	114	188	181	195	175	181	138	133	345	315	340	180	161.7
1928-29	207	297	245	169	150	93	197	154	182	180	180	144	145	345	357	378	158	165.3
1929-30	305	280	217	201	190	129	236	160	227	199	200	133	112	325	324	400	227	164.1
1930-31	195	243	254	245	222	183	160	196	169	119	173	104	120	375	346	468	173	157.0
1931-32	592	517	298	273	215	165	270	207	211	276	236	179	173	412	313	440	363	211.5
1932-33 6/	362	333	252	206	154	78	216	150	147	188	173	167	162	307	293	503	393	178.3
1933-34																		
1934-35																		

Compiled from records of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1/ Included in "All other States", 1880-81 to 1888-89 and 1890-91 to 1893-94.
2/ Includes Indian Territory, 1894-95 to 1907-08. 3/ Excludes cotton from Lower California, Mexico, ginned in California.
4/ Beginning with 1922, only Illinois, Kansas, and Kentucky are included in "All other States".
5/ Included in "All other States". 6/ Preliminary.

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